

Surrey County Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

**For the Year 1939**

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## PREFACE.

*To the Members of the Surrey County Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1939. I regret that owing to the abnormal pressure of work on my Department, in consequence of the War, the presentation of the Report has been so much delayed. Moreover, as a result of this increase in work the report has had to be considerably abbreviated—and this abbreviation is in accordance with the expressed wish of the Ministry of Health.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the County at mid-year, 1939, was 1,207,700, an increase of 23,800 (or 2.01 per cent.) on the corresponding figure for the previous year. The corresponding figure for the years 1937 and 1938 were 33,939 (or 3.01 per cent.) and 22,900 (or 1.97 per cent.) respectively.

The natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, in the population of the County during the year was 5,199. This represents roughly one quarter of the total increase and compares with the figure of 5,784 in 1938. The figure for immigration into the County is therefore 18,601, which compares with the figure of 17,116 for 1938.

The birthrate in the County showed a decline from the high figure of 14.41 reached in 1938 to 14.13 in 1939. The actual number of births was 17,070, which is approximately the same as the previous year.

The number of deaths and the crude death rate for 1939 were 11,871 and 9.80 per thousand population as compared with 11,276 and 9.52 per thousand in 1938. As regards the four main causes of death, the rates for heart disease and for cancer increased but that for respiratory disease (non-tuberculous) decreased, while that for tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) remained about the same.

The infant mortality rate of 37.61 per thousand births is the lowest ever recorded in the County; it represents a total of 647 deaths of infants under twelve months. The maternal mortality rate of 2.21 per thousand births also compared favourably with the rate of 2.64 for 1938; the total figure was 38 of which 7 were due to puerperal sepsis.

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis—0.69 per thousand population, showed little alteration from the previous year, but that for non-pulmonary tuberculosis showed a decrease from 0.22 per thousand in 1938 to 0.19 in 1939.

It is satisfactory also to record something of a decrease in the number of non-notified deaths from tuberculosis; the figure in 1938 was 17.4 per cent. and in 1939, 15.1 per cent.

The two new wards of semi-permanent construction at the County Sanatorium, Milford, came into use during the year.

The voluntary Tuberculosis Care Organisation continued to give excellent service during the year.

As regards hospitals, the building of the St. Helier Hospital, and of the new maternity block at Epsom County Hospital, proceeded throughout the year, but the schemes for the extension of the County Hospitals at Kingston, Epsom (apart from the maternity block), Guildford and Farnham were suspended owing to the outbreak of the war.

The work of my Department consequent on the outbreak of the war has been considerable. I draw your attention to the section of the Report dealing with Civil Defence. In addition, the work at the Public Health Hospitals in the County, all of which are included in the Emergency Hospitals Scheme of the Ministry of Health, has been very greatly increased. Temporary hutment hospital wards were built at Warren Road and at Redhill County Hospitals: certain parts of Brookwood and Netherne Mental Hospitals, and of Botleys Park Mental Deficiency Colony, were taken over for Emergency Hospital purposes, and at the last of these very considerable hutment extensions amounting to 600 beds were provided by the Ministry of Health. In addition the County Council was asked to take over the administration of Woking War Hospital, an emergency hospital of 282 beds.

The reception of 11,000 children under school age and of about 450 expectant mothers evacuated from London also involved the setting up of a considerable administrative machinery. A number of emergency maternity hospitals were opened.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the unsparing efforts of all members of my staff, both permanent and temporary, who have had to cope, under conditions of considerable difficulty, with a very great volume of work.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. FERGUSON,

*County Medical Officer.*

October, 1941.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### Area.

The area of the Administrative County on the 31st December, 1939, was 449,160 acres.

### Population.

The population of the Administrative County at the 1931 Census was 947,770, and the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1939 was 1,207,700, an increase of 259,930 in eight years.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of the population for the Urban and Rural areas during each of the five years 1935-1939 is shown in the following table:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Urban Districts...	972,200	1,010,461	1,042,600	1,063,300	1,086,500
Rural Districts ...	116,200	116,600	118,400	120,600	121,200
Administrative County	1,088,400	1,127,061	1,161,000	1,183,900	1,207,700
Increase over previous year ... ... ...	40,650	38,661	33,939	22,900	23,800

### Rateable Value and Estimated Produce of a Penny Rate.

The rateable value of the Administrative County on the 1st April, 1939, was £13,222,217, and the estimated produce of a 1d. rate for general County purposes for the year 1939-40 was £52,286.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### CHIEF VITAL STATISTICS.

In the following table the chief vital statistics of the Administrative County for 1938 and 1939 and those of the urban and rural districts of the County, are compared with those of England and Wales:—

	1938				1939			
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County.	†England and Wales.	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Administrative County	†England and Wales.
Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid-year 1938)								
Birth-rate ... ... ...	14.42	14.35	14.41	15.1	14.08	14.58	14.13	15.0
Death-rate ... ... ...	9.40	10.61	9.52	11.6	9.63	11.18	9.80	12.1
Zymotic death-rate ... ... ...	0.17	0.18	0.17	†	0.10	0.09	0.10	†
*Infant mortality-rate ... ... ...	37.97	36.97	37.87	53	37.25	40.66	37.61	50
Smallpox death-rate ... ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever death-rate ... ... ...	0.003	0.008	0.003	—	0.001	—	0.001	0.00
Measles death-rate ... ... ...	0.021	0.025	0.021	0.04	—	—	—	0.01
Scarlet fever death-rate ... ... ...	0.005	—	0.004	0.01	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.01
Whooping cough death-rate ... ... ...	0.01	0.017	0.011	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria death-rate ... ... ...	0.03	0.050	0.034	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05
Influenza death-rate ... ... ...	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.21
*Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years) death-rate	4.70	2.89	4.51	5.5	2.28	1.65	2.21	4.6

\* Rate per 1,000 births.

† Provisional figures.

‡ Not available.

¶ The birth rate is calculated in the usual manner, but the death rates throughout this Report are based on figures supplied by the Registrar-General, such figures being a population estimate in respect of each area, constructed so as to allow for the exclusion of non-civilians during the last quarter and for the different method of assigning to areas deaths in the first three and in the last quarter, respectively.

The following statement compares the County birth and death rates for the year 1939 with the previous year and with the mean of the five years 1934-38:—

	PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.
<b>Administrative County.—</b>						
Population—Registrar-General's Estimate Mid-Year 1939 : 1,207,700						
Mean of 5 years 1934-38 ...	13.74	9.75	0.45	1.50	3.02	41.04
Year 1938 ...	14.41	9.52	0.42	1.56	2.64	37.87
<b>Year 1939 ...</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>37.61</b>
Increase or decrease in 1939 on :—						
5 years' average, 1934-38 ...	+0.39	+0.05	—0.05	+0.09	—0.81	—3.43
Previous year ...	—0.28	+0.28	—0.02	+0.03	—0.43	—0.26

### Live Births and Birth Rates.

The live births registered in or belonging to the Administrative County during the year ended 31st December, 1939, numbered 17,070, as compared with 17,060 in the previous year, showing an increase of 10. Of this number 692, or 4.05 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 679 or 3.98 per cent. in 1938. The birth rate for the year was 14.13 as compared with 14.41 for the previous year. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1939 was 15.0.

The number of births, the birth rate and the excess of births over deaths in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1939 are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number.	1939.	
		Net rate per 1,000 population (Mid Year 1939).	Excess of births over deaths.
<b>Urban.</b>			
1. Banstead ...	427	14.99	195
2. Barnes (M.B.) ...	397	9.73	—25
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.) ...	394	12.63	112
4. Carshalton ...	787	13.22	368
5. Caterham and Warlingham ...	426	15.72	172
6. Chertsey ...	405	17.91	211
7. Coulsdon and Purley ...	762	13.51	270
8. Dorking ...	272	15.70	53
9. Egham ...	267	14.01	68
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ...	893	14.18	399
11. Esher ...	697	15.79	231
12. Farnham ...	306	14.37	30
13. Frimley and Camberley ...	310	16.44	132
14. Godalming (M.B.) ...	168	12.80	9
15. Guildford (M.B.) ...	594	14.53	154
16. Haslemere ...	119	12.32	—25
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ...	533	13.34	83
18. Leatherhead ...	306	13.75	93
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ...	615	15.40	263
20. Merton and Morden ...	1,005	13.93	489
21. Mitcham (M.B.) ...	1,009	15.20	449
22. Reigate (M.B.) ...	489	13.18	35
23. Richmond (M.B.) ...	393	10.26	—79
24. Surbiton (M.B.) ...	839	16.97	359
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	1,129	14.76	406
26. Walton and Weybridge ...	471	15.11	139
27. Wimbledon (M.B.) ...	634	10.87	—22
28. Woking ...	656	15.80	283
Total ...	15,303	14.08	4,852
<b>Rural.</b>			
1. Bagshot ...	176	14.56	43
2. Dorking and Horley ...	287	13.79	16
3. Godstone ...	378	14.03	79
4. Guildford ...	616	17.74	210
5. Hambleton ...	310	11.64	—1
Total ...	1,767	14.58	347
<b>Administrative County</b> ...	17,070	14.13	5,199

## Deaths and Death Rates.

### (a) All Causes.

The total number of deaths registered in the Administrative County during 1939 was 11,871, as compared with 11,276 in the year 1938, an increase of 595. The crude death rate for 1939 was 9.80, as compared with 9.52 for 1938. The death rate for England and Wales during 1939 was 12.1, the standardised death rate for Surrey being 9.40.

### (b) Infant Mortality.

The number of deaths under one year during 1939 was 647, which is an increase of 1 over the previous year. The infant mortality rate for Surrey was 37.61, as compared with 37.87 for the year 1938. The comparable figure for England and Wales for 1939 was 50, as compared with 53 for 1938.

The following table gives (a) the number of deaths and the crude and standardised death rates, and (b) the number of deaths under 12 months and the infant mortality rate, in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County during 1939:—

DISTRICTS.	All Causes.			Infant Mortality.		
	Number.	Crude net rate per 1,000 population.	Standardized death rate.*	Number of deaths.	Net rate per 1,000 births.	Number of births.
<b>Urban.</b>						
1. Banstead ... ... ...	232	7.99	7.75	17	39.63	429
2. Barnes (M.B.) ... ...	422	10.81	10.81	16	40.92	391
3. Beddington and Wallington (M.B.) ...	282	9.38	9.19	16	40.30	397
4. Carshalton ... ... ...	419	7.09	7.87	28	35.44	790
5. Caterham and Warlingham ...	254	9.49	9.96	11	25.76	427
6. Chertsey ... ... ...	194	8.16	7.59	20	47.28	423
7. Coulsdon and Purley ...	492	8.94	8.76	33	43.25	763
8. Dorking ... ... ...	219	11.97	10.05	3	10.91	275
9. Egham ... ... ...	199	9.91	9.02	8	29.85	268
10. Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ...	494	7.83	6.73	38	42.51	894
11. Esher ... ... ...	466	10.52	10.20	32	45.91	697
12. Farnham ... ... ...	276	12.78	10.74	12	39.09	307
13. Frimley and Camberley ...	178	9.91	10.80	13	41.94	310
14. Godalming (M.B.) ...	159	11.57	10.18	6	34.88	172
15. Guildford (M.B.) ...	440	10.44	9.29	29	47.31	613
16. Haslemere ... ... ...	144	13.71	11.65	2	15.75	127
17. Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ...	450	11.41	10.04	14	26.17	535
18. Leatherhead ... ...	213	9.09	8.54	4	12.90	310
19. Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ...	352	8.88	9.41	24	39.09	614
20. Merton and Morden ...	516	7.25	8.77	30	30.40	987
21. Mitcham (M.B.) ... ...	560	8.65	10.55	31	31.12	996
22. Reigate (M.B.) ... ...	454	11.72	9.73	18	34.29	525
23. Richmond (M.B.) ... ...	472	12.66	10.89	10	25.64	390
24. Surbiton (M.B.) ... ...	480	9.71	9.52	35	41.92	835
25. Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ...	723	9.52	10.00	55	48.63	1,131
26. Walton and Weybridge ...	332	10.53	9.58	19	40.43	470
27. Wimbledon (M.B.) ...	656	11.72	10.55	18	29.41	612
28. Woking ... ... ...	373	8.70	8.27	31	44.60	695
<b>Total</b> ... ... ...	<b>10,451</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>37.25</b>	<b>15,383</b>
<b>Rural.</b>						
1. Bagshot ... ... ...	133	10.70	9.84	8	45.45	176
2. Dorking and Horley ...	271	12.36	10.88	17	57.43	296
3. Godstone ... ... ...	299	10.44	9.08	17	42.08	404
4. Guildford ... ... ...	406	11.29	10.50	24	38.28	627
5. Hambledon ... ... ...	311	11.10	9.32	8	25.24	317
<b>Total</b> ... ... ...	<b>1,420</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>40.66</b>	<b>1,820</b>
<b>Administrative County</b> ... ...	<b>11,871</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>37.61</b>	<b>17,203</b>

\* The standardised death rate is based on information supplied by the Registrar-General, and the effect of standardizing the death rate is to adjust the population of a district in regard to sex and age distribution so as to make the death rate of that district truly comparable with those of other districts, and with the country as a whole.

The number of deaths and the death rates from each of the four main causes of death in each of the sanitary districts and in the Administrative County are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Heart disease.		Respiratory diseases. (non-tuberculous)		Tuberculosis.				Cancer.		
	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	
<b>URBAN</b>											
1 Banstead ... ...	77	2.65	15	0.52	8	0.28	2	0.07	32	1.10	
2 Barnes (M.B.) ... ...	102	2.61	32	0.82	22	0.56	3	0.08	84	2.15	
3 Beddington and Wallington (M.B.) ... ...	84	2.79	17	0.57	8	0.27	3	0.10	56	1.86	
4 Carshalton ... ... ...	103	1.74	31	0.52	42	0.71	6	0.10	68	1.15	
5 Caterham and Warlingham ... ...	60	2.24	25	0.93	7	0.26	1	0.04	35	1.31	
6 Chertsey ... ... ...	40	1.68	16	0.67	10	0.42	2	0.08	33	1.39	
7 Coulsdon and Purley ... ...	136	2.47	24	0.44	14	0.25	5	0.09	86	1.56	
8 Dorking ... ... ...	66	3.61	11	0.60	4	0.22	1	0.05	34	1.86	
9 Egham ... ... ...	58	2.89	12	0.60	4	0.20	—	—	27	1.34	
10 Epsom and Ewell (M.B.) ... ...	128	2.03	21	0.33	25	0.40	2	0.03	92	1.46	
11 Esher ... ... ...	124	2.80	42	0.95	10	0.23	4	0.09	85	1.92	
12 Farnham ... ... ...	88	4.08	10	0.46	8	0.37	1	0.05	43	1.99	
13 Frimley and Camberley ... ...	47	2.62	12	0.67	7	0.39	3	0.17	19	1.06	
14 Godalming (M.B.) ... ...	42	3.06	5	0.36	5	0.36	2	0.15	22	1.60	
15 Guildford (M.B.) ... ...	111	2.63	35	0.83	19	0.45	5	0.12	55	1.31	
16 Haslemere ... ... ...	27	2.57	13	1.24	14	1.33	1	0.10	18	1.71	
17 Kingston-on-Thames (M.B.) ... ...	140	3.55	29	0.74	16	0.41	2	0.05	64	1.62	
18 Leatherhead ... ... ...	62	2.65	12	0.51	6	0.26	—	—	34	1.45	
19 Malden and Coombe (M.B.) ... ...	90	2.27	25	0.63	14	0.35	—	—	62	1.56	
20 Merton and Morden ... ...	127	1.78	34	0.48	44	0.62	3	0.04	81	1.14	
21 Mitcham (M.B.) ... ...	147	2.27	60	0.93	39	0.60	3	0.05	73	1.13	
22 Reigate (M.B.) ... ...	126	3.25	23	0.59	7	0.18	4	0.10	81	2.09	
23 Richmond (M.B.) ... ...	144	3.86	27	0.72	12	0.32	2	0.05	75	2.01	
24 Surbiton (M.B.) ... ...	109	2.20	34	0.69	22	0.44	5	0.10	88	1.78	
25 Sutton and Cheam (M.B.) ... ...	200	2.63	45	0.59	37	0.49	6	0.08	108	1.42	
26 Walton and Weybridge ... ...	68	2.16	20	0.63	11	0.35	2	0.06	65	2.06	
27 Wimbledon (M.B.) ... ...	193	3.45	54	0.96	26	0.46	6	0.11	105	1.88	
28 Woking ... ... ...	79	1.84	28	0.65	12	0.28	3	0.07	58	1.35	
<b>Total</b> ... ... ...	<b>2778</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>1.55</b>	
<b>RURAL</b>											
1 Bagshot ... ...	37	2.98	8	0.64	5	0.40	1	0.08	21	1.69	
2 Dorking and Horley ... ...	79	3.60	18	0.82	4	0.18	—	—	51	2.33	
3 Godstone ... ... ...	95	3.32	20	0.70	3	0.10	6	0.21	44	1.54	
4 Guildford ... ... ...	104	2.89	30	0.83	8	0.22	1	0.03	65	1.81	
5 Hambleton ... ... ...	97	3.46	25	0.89	11	0.39	2	0.07	62	2.21	
<b>Total</b> ... ... ...	<b>412</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1.91</b>	
<b>Administrative County 1939</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1926</b>	<b>1.59</b>	
	<b>1938</b>	<b>2809</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1848</b>	<b>1.56</b>

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

## (1) STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of certain statistics relating to the whole Administrative County and to the area in which the Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority:—

	Whole of Administrative County.	County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.
Acreage ... ... ... ... ...	449,160	386,771
Population (1931 Census) ... ...	947,770	505,122
Registrar-General's estimated population mid-year 1939 ... ... ...	1,207,700	666,680
Number of live births (registered) ... ...	17,070	10,073
Number of illegitimate births ... ...	692	420
Number of still-births ... ...	529	308
Birth rate ... ...	14.13	15.11
Deaths under one year ... ...	647	404
Infant mortality rate ... ...	37.61	39.59
Notified cases of ophthalmia neonatorum ...	45	16
Notified cases of puerperal pyrexia ...	268	103
Maternal deaths from sepsis ... ...	7	2
Maternal deaths from other causes ... ...	31	20
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) ... ...	2.14	2.09
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ...	2.21	2.15

## (2) POPULATION AND NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

The population and the number of births registered in the County Council's Maternity and Child welfare area during the year are shown below:—

Year.	Population.	Number of registered births.
1939	666,680	10,073

## (3) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

During the year, 10,073 live births (9,653 legitimate and 420 illegitimate) and 308 still births (293 legitimate and 15 illegitimate) were registered in the Maternity and Child Welfare area and notifications were received in respect of 8,780, of these (8,571 live births and 209 still births). Of the 8,571 live births, 6,016 were notified by midwives and 2,555 by doctors and parents. Of the 209 still births, 125 were notified by midwives and 84 by doctors and parents.

Particulars in respect of 299 out of 1,502 unnotified live births were received from the Registrars of Births; the remainder (1,203), represent approximately the number of births occurring outside the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare area but properly belonging thereto and subsequently transferred by the Registrar-General. Notification of these births would be made to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the birth took place.

## (4) CENTRES.

The County Council now maintains 89 Infant Welfare Centres, new Infant Welfare Centres being opened during the year at Chiddingfold, Esher, Addlestone (New Haw), Shere and Horley (Smallfields).

Ante-Natal Clinics are held at 29 different Centres throughout the County and in some districts Ante-Natal consultations take place before the Infant Welfare session. New Ante-Natal Clinics were opened at Whyteleafe and Hook.

The total attendances both at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and at Ante-Natal Clinics show substantial increases. The following table gives the total attendances for this year and the previous one:—

Year.	Total attendances.			Inclusive Total.
	Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.	Infants under one year.	Children 1—5 years.	
1938	13,955	91,220	111,335	216,510
1939	17,034	100,563	119,874	237,471

## (5) ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

The attendees at Ante-Natal Clinics were as under :—

Ante-Natal Cases.		Post-Natal Cases.	
Total number of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year 1939.	Total number of attendees by expectant mothers at all clinics during the year 1939.	Total number of mothers who attended at the Clinics during the year 1939.	Total number of attendees of mothers at the Clinics during the year 1939.
4,150	16,494	357	540

## (6) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During 1939 the maternal mortality rate for the County was 2.21 and that for England and Wales 2.93.

The deaths in the Administrative County in 1939 assigned to puerperal sepsis were seven in number and to other incidents and diseases of pregnancy 31, making a total of 38. In 1938, the comparable figures were 13 and 32, or 45 in all.

The Minister of Health in Circular No. 1705 advised the preparation of a list of practitioners who would be willing to be called in by midwives in an emergency and the setting up of an advisory Committee which would scrutinise the list and would also make such recommendations to the Authority as would appear desirable for the purpose of securing and maintaining a high standard of obstetric practice on the part of the practitioners included in the list.

After consultations with the representatives of the medical practitioners the Advisory Committee was formed in May, 1939, and a list of practitioners willing to be called in by midwives in emergencies was circulated to all midwives in the County.

## (7) INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year registered in the Administrative County of Surrey during the year 1939 was 647 or 5.45 per cent. of the total number of deaths at all ages.

The infant mortality rate was 37.61 per 1,000 registered births. For England and Wales it was 50.

The analysis of the causes of infant deaths during 1939 is given in the following table :—

Causes of death.						Number of deaths of infants under one year. 1939.
Total—all causes						647
Rate per thousand live births						37.61
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	73
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	35
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Congenital debility and malformation (including premature birth)	...	...	...	...	...	422
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	84

## (8) MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 TO 1936.

The number of State Certified Midwives who notified their intention to practise midwifery during 1939 was 525, compared with 497 during the year 1938. The following table gives the summary of the notifications received from midwives during the year:—

					1939.
Notification of sending for medical aid	...	...	...	...	2,439
Still births and abortions	...	...	...	...	75
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	47
Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	63
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	67
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	165
Notification of death	...	...	...	...	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	2,915

The special investigations undertaken during the year are summarised in the following table:—

				1939.
Notice of sending for medical aid	...	...	...	178
Still births, abortions and miscarriages	...	...	...	98
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	90
Death of mother or baby	...	...	...	42
				408

The returns received from 410 midwives who had practised in the area during 1939 were as follows:—

Births at which the midwife acted as Midwife	...	...	...	...	8,305
" " " " " "	,,	,,	,,	,,	4,281

*Post Certificate Instruction of Midwives.*

The County Council approved arrangements being made for midwives practising in the County to attend a residential course of post certificate instruction extending over not less than four consecutive weeks. Twenty-seven midwives attended this course, which ceased after the outbreak of war.

*Midwives Act, 1936.*

During the year, nine midwives intimated their desire to surrender their Certificates.

*Alterations to Scheme.*

One District Nursing Association decided to withdraw from the scheme and the County Council appointed a full-time Midwife to work in the district: two District Nursing Associations decided to amalgamate and one Association extended its area for midwifery nursing to include a neighbouring village. Two Nursing Associations which serve districts mainly in Sussex agreed to undertake midwifery in those parts of Surrey included in their districts for general nursing.

*Midwives Act, 1936—Section 6.*

The Minister of Health made an Order which came into operation on the 1st July, 1939, by which it became an offence for any person (with certain exceptions) to receive any remuneration for attending as a nurse within the Administrative County of Surrey (excluding the Boroughs of Guildford and Wimbledon) on any women in childbirth or at any time during ten days immediately after childbirth. Applications for registration as Maternity Nurses were received from ten women who came within the exceptions referred to above.

*Gas Air Analgesia.*

The Central Midwives Board approved Kingston County Hospital as an institution for the special training of midwives in the administration of nitrous oxide and air.

## (9) PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS 1926 TO 1937.

The following table gives the number of notifications of inflammation of the eyes received from Midwives during the year, and the number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified under the Regulations by Medical Practitioners during the period 1939 :—

Year.	Number of cases in which		Case Rate, <i>i.e.</i> , number of notified cases per 1,000 births.
	Medical Aid sought for Inflammation of Eyes.	Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified.	
1939	65	45	2.62

No case resulting in any marked visual defect is known to have occurred in the last few years.

Year.	Cases.				Results in cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.			Left County	
	Notified.	Occurring in the practice of Midwives	Treated		Vision unim- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.		
			At Home	In Hospital					
1939	45	10	8	2	10	—	—	—	

## (10) PUPERAL FEVER (NOTIFICATION OF PUPERAL PYREXIA) REGULATIONS, 1939.

During the year 268 notifications of Puerperal Fever and of Pyrexia were received ; of these 103 were in respect of patients residing in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area and of this number 25 were admitted to Hospital for treatment.

The comparative figures for the previous year were 241 cases of Puerperal Fever and/or Puerperal Pyrexia notified, of which 96 occurred in the Maternity and Child Welfare Area, 11 patients being removed to Hospital.

## (11) MATERNITY HOMES.

The number of women normally resident in the County who have been admitted to these institutions under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is shown in the following tables :—

Duchess of Connaught Memorial Nursing Home, Bagshot ...	...	51
Frimley & Camberley District Hospital ...	...	42
Walton Maternity Home ...	...	42
Woking Maternity Home ...	...	258
Public Health Hospitals & Public Assistance Institutions ...	...	887
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	<b>1,280</b>

*Evacuation.*

During the first few days following the outbreak of War some 11,000 children under School age, many of them accompanied by their mothers, were received in the thirteen reception districts of the County. In the early part of the summer arrangements were completed so that Health Visitors could be transferred from neutral and evacuation areas in the County to assist the Health Visitors working in the reception districts, and also for certain of the Assistant Medical Officers to be available to help the District Medical Officers of Health. These arrangements enabled many of the problems arising in the reception districts during the early days of evacuation to be dealt with effectively and promptly.

Additional sessions were arranged at certain Ante-natal Clinics and Welfare Centres and the Health Visitors visited expectant mothers in their billets to explain the facilities provided locally by the Council.

Amongst those evacuated were special parties of expectant mothers who were sent to districts in which Emergency Maternity accommodation had been provided at the request of the Ministry of Health. Emergency Maternity Hospitals were opened at Old Surrey Hall, near East Grinstead, which was placed at the disposal of the Council by its owner, and at "Wilmington," Woking, by arrangement with the Woking Health Society. In addition some forty beds were reserved for London mothers in the Council's Hospitals at Dorking, Guildford, and Redhill, whilst the owners of certain private Maternity Homes agreed to take in mothers if it proved to be necessary.

In all 451 evacuee expectant mothers were confined in these Hospitals and Maternity Homes by the end of the year.

## (12) HOSPITAL SUPERVISION OF COMPLICATED CASES.

During the year 1939 22 cases of complicated labour were admitted to Hospital.

## (13) HOME NURSING AND HOME VISITING.

The number of visits made by Health Visitors to expectant mothers and to children under 5 years of age during 1939 is shown below :—

Year.	Expectant mothers.		Infants under 1 year.		Children 1—5 years.		Visits to foster Children.
	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register	Number of cases visited for first time during the year.	Total visits to all cases on register.	
1939	2,838	4,370	8,975	29,657	2,227	44,343	6,314

## (14) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The following table gives a record of the work undertaken during the year at 23 Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinics.

Attendances.		Extractions.		Fillings.		No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics.		No. of other operations including supply of Artificial Teeth.
Mothers.	Children.	Perma- nent Teeth.	Tempo- rary Teeth.	Perma- nent Teeth.	Tempo- rary Teeth.	Mothers.	Children.	
3,876	1,094	7,219	2,082	348	160	2,320		1,147

## (15) PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLING.

The County Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme provides for the out-patient treatment of orthopaedic defects at nine Orthopaedic Clinics and for Institutional treatment at the St. Nicholas and St. Martin's Home at Pyrford. During the year 22 children were admitted for Institutional treatment, as compared with 29 during the year 1938.

Details of the Orthopaedic Centres and the number of children under 5 years of age treated at each centre are given in the following table :—

Centre.							1939.
Aldershot and Farnborough Curative Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Croydon General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
East Grinstead Curative Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Farnham Curative Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Kingston : Red Cross Curative Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Merton, Nelson Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Weybridge : Locke-King Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Woking : Red Cross Curative Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	279

## (16) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of December there were 314 foster mothers and 427 foster children known to be in the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Area.

During the year 6,314 visits were made by the Health Visitors.

(17) The following table shows the attendances and the total number of children who were in attendance at the Welfare Centres at the end of 1939 :—

Children under One Year.		Children One-Five Years.		Total number of children who were in attendance at the centre at the end of 1939.		
New Cases.	Total Attendances.	New Cases.	Total Attendances.	Children under one year of age.	Children between the ages of one and five years.	Total.
7,170	100,563	3,175	119,874	5,805	15,568	21,373

## NURSING HOMES.

Seven applications for registration were received and each applicant was approved, subject to compliance with certain requirements. By the end of the year five applicants had complied with the requirements and were given certificates of registration; four certificates of registration were issued in respect of applications outstanding at the end of the previous year, making a total of nine. On the 31st December, 1939, there were 109 registered and 43 exempted Institutions and Hospitals on the Register.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

## (1) NOTIFICATIONS.

The summary of returns for 1939 from the District Medical Officers of Health shows that 1,063 cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year. This is a decrease of 4 on the number of notifications in the year 1938 which, in turn, had shown a decrease (of 99 cases) in the number of notifications for 1937.

The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1939 increased by 23—from 810 to 833—and the non-pulmonary tuberculosis decreased by 27—from 257 to 230.

The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis per thousand of the population of the county was 0.69. The case rates for the years 1937 and 1938 were 0.77 and 0.68 respectively. In non-pulmonary tuberculosis the case rate for the county was 0.19; the figures for 1937 and 1938 were 0.23 and 0.22 respectively.

Apart from these new notifications, 329 cases of tuberculosis in Surrey became known through death returns, posthumous notifications, transfers from other areas, etc. This figure for 1939 compares with the corresponding figure of 340 for 1938.

Each District Medical Officer keeps a register of the known cases of tuberculosis resident in his sanitary district, and the register is checked quarterly with the information available in the County Health Department. The numbers of cases on the district registers on the 31st December, 1939, were as follows:—

						Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary
Males	...	...	...	...	...	2,481	805
Females	...	...	...	...	...	2,282	791
					Totals	4,763	1,596
					Grand Total	...	6,359

The total of 6,359 persons is an increase of 274 as compared with the total on the district registers at the end of 1938.

## (2) DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1939 was 484 as compared with 493 during the previous year; the death rate per thousand of the population was 0.40 which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the County. The previous lowest figure was 0.42 per thousand, recorded in 1938.

From non-pulmonary tuberculosis the total number of deaths was 87 or 0.07 per thousand of the population. The rate for 1938 was 0.06.

For purposes of comparison the distribution of all deaths from tuberculosis in the various sanitary districts and the respective death rates are shown on page 6.

## (3) NEW NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

The new cases which are included in paragraphs 1 and 4 under heading (1) above number 1,392.

Of the 571 deaths which occurred during the year, 86 or 15.1 per cent. occurred in non-notified cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1938 was 17.4 per cent. and for the year 1937, 18.4 per cent.

## (4) ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

## (A) Dispensary Organisation.

There were no changes in the dispensary organisation during the year.

The following table shows the work of the Dispensaries during 1939 :—

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	332	260	19	18	37	36	40	39	369	296	59	57	781	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	472	181	142	1161	
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	23	51	6	6	1	—	4	2	24	51	10	8	93	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	406	400	365	1329	
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—														
(a) Recovered ...	27	44	—	—	5	12	22	13	15	39	66	13	20	
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	526	884	581	508	2499	
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	1457	1332	74	78	160	190	224	156	1617	1522	298	234	3671	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ... ... ...	3,494	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ... ... ... ...	1,522
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	340	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	15,202
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	561	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined (b) X-ray examinations made ... ...	1,609 3,528 in connexion with Dispensary work
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ... ... ...	329	11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above ... ... ...	2
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ... ... ...	12,834	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	1,728
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	169		
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ... ... ... ...	409		
(b) Other... ... ... ...	1,965		

## (B) Residential Treatment.

The County Sanatorium, Milford, provides accommodation for 300 adult pulmonary cases, and two additional wards of a semi-permanent type to accommodate 48 patients were completed by the end of the year. The County Council continued to make use of a number of other sanatoria for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases; throughout the year a daily average of approximately 220 (224) beds in pulmonary sanatoria (other than Milford) and 148 (170) beds in non-pulmonary institutions were occupied by patients from Surrey. [The figures in brackets are the corresponding numbers for last year.]

The number of cases recommended for institutional treatment in 1939 was 1,239 as compared with 1,106 in 1938. These cases were classified as follows :—

		Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	...	503	75
Females	...	497	54
Children	...	17	93
Totals	...	1017	222
		1239	

Notice of the admission and discharge of all patients is sent to the District Medical Officers of Health to enable them to take all necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of infection. Private medical practitioners receive a report on the clinical condition of their patients on discharge from the sanatorium.

The following table shows the numbers and sex of all patients (excluding those in Public Health and Public Assistance Hospitals) who received institutional treatment during 1939:—

	In Institutions on Jan. 1. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ...	—	12	12	—
	Adult Females	—	15	15	—
	Children ...	3	11	9	5
	Total ... ...	3	38	36	5
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	243	349	335	36 221
	Adult Females	239	317	288	52 216
	Children ...	19	31	33	1 16
	Total ... ...	501	697	656	89 453
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males ...	32	51	56	3 24
	Adult Females	56	25	60	5 16
	Children ...	81	90	119	2 50
	Total ... ...	169	166	235	10 90
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ...		673	901	927	99 548

The immediate results of treatment of tuberculous patients discharged from sanatoria or hospitals during 1939 are recorded in the following table:—

## HOSPITAL PROVISION IN THE COUNTY.

The number of hospital beds available in the County on the 31st December, 1939, and on the same date in the previous year are given in the following table :—

Hospitals.	1938	1939
Surrey County Council General Hospitals ...	2,435	5,598
Voluntary Hospitals ... ... ...	1,459	2,109
Isolation Hospitals ... ... ...	924	924
Mental Hospitals ... ... ...	3,373	3,373
Mental Deficiency Institutions ... ... ...	1,482	900
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ... ...	<b>9,673</b>	<b>12,904</b>

The large increases in accommodation for general cases in both the Surrey County Council Hospitals and in the Voluntary Hospitals are due to the erection of additional beds and to the utilisation of accommodation not previously allocated to this purpose in the Emergency Hospitals Scheme of the Ministry of Health.

## I. County Hospitals.

## (i) BEDS AVAILABLE AND OCCUPIED.

The total number of beds available in the hospitals for general purposes on the 31st December, 1939, was 5,598 as compared with 2,435 on the same date in the preceding year. In March, 1939, Cumberland House Hospital, Mitcham, with 110 beds, was opened and the other additional beds are due to (a) the erection of extra beds in existing accommodation ; (b) the utilisation of extra accommodation in Public Assistance Institutions ; and (c) the utilisation of portions of Mental Hospitals and Institutions, etc.

Cumberland House is a most generous gift made to the County Council by Sir Isaac and Lady Wilson.

The accommodation in each hospital on 31st December, 1939, and the number of beds occupied, are given below :—

Hospital.	No. of Beds.	
	Available.	Occupied.
Botleys Park War Hospital ... ... ...	864	277
Brookwood War Hospital ... ... ...	400	75
Dorking ... ... ...	264	167
Epsom (including Ewell Park) ... ... ...	470	281
Farnham ... ... ...	354	125
Guildford (Warren Road) ... ... ...	505	226
Hambledon Institution ... ... ...	144	127
Kingston Hospital (including Surbiton Annexe and Warren House) ... ... ...	734	396
Kingston Institution ... ... ...	225	94
Milford Sanatorium ... ... ...	137	—
Mitcham (Cumberland House) ... ... ...	110	64
Netherne War Hospital ... ... ...	320	—
Redhill (Hospital) ... ... ...	485	251
Redhill (St. Annes) ... ... ...	118	65
Richmond War Hospital ... ... ...	400	180
Shabden Park ... ... ...	57	51
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ... ...	<b>5,598</b>	<b>2,379</b>

The number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1939, was 2,379 as compared with 2,079 at the end of the preceding year. In December, 1939, approximately 500 beds were occupied with cases coming within the scope of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme. There were also 56 Surrey cases in the Windsor Institution at the end of 1939.

A large number of the cases in Hospital at the outbreak of war were discharged home to make the accommodation available for emergency purposes, only seriously ill cases and patients without homes or relatives being retained in Hospital. During the last four months of 1939 admission to hospitals was restricted to urgent cases.

There is accommodation for 50 sane epileptics at The Lodge, Effingham, which was fully occupied at the end of 1939.

## (ii) DETAILS OF WORK DONE.

*In-Patient Treatment.*

Detailed figures of the work done are given in the following table:—

	Botleys Park		Brookwood		Cumberland House		Dorking County		Epsom County		Effingham Lodge		Farnham County		Guildford, Warren Road		Hambledon		Kingston County		Kingston C.R.I.		Redhill County		Richmond, Grove Road		Shabden Park		Total		
1. Total No. of admissions ... ...	764	219	439	573	4,084	10	1,853	2,827	258	6,814	205	3,561	953	38	22,598																
2. Total No. of deaths ... ...	8	13	26	142	574	1	207	356	70	822	45	401	245	17	2,927																
3. Total No. discharges ... ...	412	146	348	445	3,377	4	1,692	2,334	148	6,077	57	3,203	761	15	19,019																
4. Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above—																															
(a) Under four weeks ... ...	Not available	226	307	3,161	3	1,476	2,169	105	5,238	54	2,768	589	5	—																	
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ... ...	available	130	160	670	—	295	431	52	1,224	21	601	248	5	—																	
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ... ...	available	18	164	120	2	128	90	61	420	27	235	169	22	—																	
5. No. of surgical operations ... ...	194	84	—	—	744	—	392	227	—	1,706	—	321	55	—	3,723																
6. No. of maternity beds ... ...	—	—	—	—	26	22	—	12	37	3	50	—	60	6	—	216															
7. No. of maternity cases admitted ... ...	—	—	—	—	88	663	—	285	485	18	1,081	—	894	96	—	3,610															
8. No. of live births ... ...	—	—	—	—	46	646	—	280	379	17	1,008	—	740	89	—	3,205															
9. No. of cases notified as :—																															
Puerperal fever ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Puerperal pyrexia ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115		
10. No. of Maternal deaths ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14		
11. No. of foetal deaths :—																															
(a) Stillborn ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	5	27	1	51	—	17	7	—	125															
(b) Within 10 days of birth ... ...	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	9	21	1	25	—	22	2	—	105															

Although the admission of cases was restricted as from September, 1939, the total admissions for the whole of the year was 22,598 as compared with 19,073 for 1938, an increase of 3,525. Part of this increase is due to the admission of a number of Emergency Hospitals Scheme cases, but the increase is sufficiently large to indicate that the number of normal Surrey civilian cases also increased, and that but for the outbreak of war and the restriction of admissions, would have been still higher.

The increase of 782 in the number of surgical operations in 1939 as compared with the previous year indicates the growth of the amount of acute surgical work undertaken in the Council's Hospitals.

*Out-Patient Treatment.*

The number of persons seen and the attendances made in 1939, as compared with 1938, are given below :—

		1938	1939
Number of Persons seen ... ...	... ...	5,975	6,513
Number of Attendances ... ...	... ...	22,205	26,809

## (iii) NEW BUILDINGS, ADAPTATIONS, ETC.

The erection of the new hospital at St. Helier, and the erection of the new Maternity Block and the extension of the Nurses' Home at the Epsom County Hospital proceeded during the year. Various adaptations for the improvement of existing hospital accommodation were carried out and additional equipment was provided.

In addition, various portions of hospitals and institutions were "up-graded" for the purposes of the Emergency Hospitals Scheme.

Works of protection of walls, windows and roofs of hospitals and institutions were also completed during the year.

## II. Voluntary Hospitals.

There was no substantial alteration during the year in the normal number of Voluntary Hospital beds in the County although, as in the case of all other hospitals in the Emergency Hospitals Scheme, a number of additional beds were erected in existing accommodation. The total number of beds, including emergency beds erected, amounted to 2,109 on the 31st December, 1939.

## III. Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions.

The accommodation at Brookwood and Netherne for mental cases remained unchanged during the year and although portions of these two hospitals were utilized for Emergency Hospitals Scheme purposes for the last four months of 1939, the full number of mental patients was still accommodated in the remaining parts of the hospitals. Approximately 900 cases are accommodated in the portions of Botleys Park used for mental deficiency purposes while the remaining portions are utilized in connection with the Emergency Hospitals Scheme.

## IV. Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

The accommodation available in the County for infectious diseases is dealt with below.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

During 1939 the average number of home visits paid per week by District Medical Officers was 427, and the average number of visits paid by patients to the doctors' surgeries was 331.

### HOME NURSING.

Under the Home Nursing scheme of the County Council, 14,135 visits were made during the year by district nurses of the Nursing Associations.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### 1. HOSPITAL PROVISION.

The accommodation for cases of infectious disease remained unaltered during the year, the total available beds being 924.

#### 2. SMALLPOX.

The County Hospital at Clandon (37 beds) serves the whole of the Administrative County and also by agreement the County Borough of Croydon. There were no cases of smallpox in the County during 1939.

#### 3. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the County during the year, giving the number of cases of each disease notified, and the attack rate:—

							1939	
							Number of cases notified.	Attack-rate per 1,000 population.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	0.36
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	0.19
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	1.28
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	0.02
Undulant fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.002
†*Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	15.58
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	0.69
" Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	0.19
Cerebro-Spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0.02
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0.03
*Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	2.62
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.002
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0.01
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	0.06
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	0.70
Meningoccal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

\* Rate per 1000 births.

† Includes Puerperal Fever.

## PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The following table shows the vaccinal state on 31st January, 1940, of children whose births were registered during the year ended 31st December, 1938, together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

			1938.			1937.
Successfully vaccinated	...	...	7,411	...	...	6,724
Insusceptible to vaccination	...	...	93	...	...	120
Had Smallpox	...	...	—	...	...	—
Statutory declarations of conscientious objection	...	...	6,208	...	...	5,876
Died unvaccinated	...	...	467	...	...	495
Still postponed by medical certificates	...	...	88	...	...	84
Removals to other districts	...	...	422	...	...	487
Removals to places unknown, etc.	...	...	644	...	...	585
Otherwise unaccounted for	...	...	304	...	...	313
			15,637			14,684

The numbers of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1939, were 5,925 and 300 respectively.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

There has been no change during the year in the provision made for the treatment of Venereal Diseases either under the London and Home Counties Scheme or directly by the Surrey County Council.

The following figures show the volume of work done during 1939 within the London and Home Counties Scheme as a whole and for Surrey in particular. The figures in brackets give the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

		Whole Scheme.	Surrey Cases.
Syphilis	...	2,477	(2,864)
Gonorrhœa	...	7,634	(9,271)
Soft chancre	...	169	(244)
Diagnosed as not suffering from Venereal Disease	...	12,476	(13,518)
Total	...	22,756	(25,897)

		Whole Scheme.	Surrey Cases.
Total attendances of all patients	...	601,422	(852,723)
No. of in-patient days of treatment		35,745	(52,911)
No. of pathological examinations made:—			
(a) for or at centres	...	223,696	(263,710)
(b) for private medical practitioners	...	40,176	(48,763)

The following table shows the number of Surrey patients dealt with at various Treatment Centres during 1939:—

	S.C.C. Clinics.	Croydon Clinic.	Clinics under London and Home Counties Scheme.	St. Bart's Hospital.	Alder-shot Clinic.	Colchester Clinic.	Grimsby Clinic.	Reading Clinic.	Southampton Clinic.	South Shields Clinic.	Total.
	Guildford.	Redhill.	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>New Cases (Surrey).</b>											
Syphilis	...	26	2	18	87	4	2	—	1	—	141
		(27)	(5)	(22)	(104)	(7)	(2)	(—)	(2)	(—)	(169)
Soft Chancre	...	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(5)
Gonorrhœa	...	56	10	33	253	—	12	—	2	1	367
		(69)	(9)	(51)	(365)	(4)	(5)	(—)	(5)	(—)	(508)
Conditions other than Venereal	...	104	28	62	665	2	2	1	1	4	869
		(90)	(31)	(94)	(716)	(12)	(4)	(—)	(1)	(—)	(948)
Totals	...	186	41	113	1,008	6	16	1	1	7	1,381
		(186)	(45)	(167)	(1,190)	(23)	(11)	(—)	(1)	(7)	(1,630)
<b>All Cases (Surrey).</b>											
Total number of attendances	...	2,184	665	1,874	25,165	19	277	1	2	124	2
		(3,377)	(858)	(2,790)	(33,818)	(248)	(271)	(—)	(8)	(112)	(—)
Aggregate number of in-patient days	...	—	—	—	1,190	—	—	—	—	—	1,190
		(—)	(—)	(122)	(2,187)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(2,309)

\* The figures shown in brackets relate to the year 1938.

## MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1939.

The facilities for out-patient clinics under the Mental Treatment Act remained unaltered.

“Voluntary” and “Temporary” patients continued to be admitted to the Mental Hospitals at Brookwood and Netherne.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There was no change in the normal laboratory facilities during 1939. Certain emergency laboratories have been set up at hospitals, etc., since the outbreak of war.

## BLIND WELFARE.

No important changes took place in the Scheme for the Welfare of the Blind during the year under review. 184 additional blind persons were registered during the year, and the total number of blind persons on the Register at the end of the year was 1,238. These included the names of 13 blind persons undergoing vocational training: 24 employees of workshops and 73 workers employed in their own homes.

Weekly allowances for the unemployable and necessitous blind continued to be paid through the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind. The number of persons in receipt of such allowances at the end of the year was 539, and these involved an expenditure at the rate of £18,547 per annum.

Financial and other help in various ways continued to be given by the Association out of voluntary funds.

During the year 155 persons were certified to be blind by the County Council's Ophthalmic Specialist.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

## (a) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 AND 1938.

The County Council has continued to be responsible for the grant of licences to produce tuberculin tested and accredited milks, and the number of such licences in force on the 31st December, 1939, was 91 and 356 respectively.

“Surprise” samples of the milk produced by each tuberculin tested and accredited milk licensee are examined at approximately two-monthly intervals. These samples have been, with few exceptions, well up to the standard of cleanliness required by the Order. 1,934 such samples were taken during the year, all of which were submitted to the prescribed methylene blue and coliform tests for cleanliness. 46 samples in all were unsatisfactory, 39 of which failed to pass the former test and 41 the coliform test. In all cases where a sample fails to attain the prescribed standard, the attention of the producer is drawn to the matter and a further sample taken after a reasonable period.

## (b) MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

Although Section 4 of this Act has been repealed by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the County Medical Officer continues to investigate, with the assistance of the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, all notifications of suspected tuberculous milk made to him by District Medical Officers of Health. During the year 25 notifications of this nature were investigated compared with 17 in the previous year.

## CIVIL DEFENCE.

The County Council is the scheme-making authority in respect of the Air Raid (General) Precautions scheme for the County. The making of this scheme was proceeded with during the year and its general outline had been defined by the time of the outbreak of war in September.

The declaration of war necessitated the abandonment of certain schemes based on a long-term policy and the substitution of improvised schemes which could be put rapidly into operation. In most cases, owing to the imperative need for haste, these were put in hand by the local authorities themselves without previous consultation as regards details with the scheme-making authority and without the sanction of the Ministry concerned. Although, in consequence of this, a number required modification in detail, in general the work was satisfactory and within a few weeks of the outbreak of war, the scheme for the whole of the County was in running order.

1. *First Aid Posts.*

The Ministry of Health had taken over responsibility for the part of the scheme dealing with Aid Posts at the end of 1938. This resulted in the complete re-organisation of the scheme which had been formulated in consultation with the Home Office. A new scheme was drawn up in outline and agreement was provisionally reached with the Ministry as to the siting of the proposed posts. In a number of cases plans for adaptation of existing buildings or for the construction of new buildings as aid posts had been submitted to the Ministry before the outbreak of war. Such adaptations or new construction, however, had in no case been completed before September, 1939. On the outbreak of war, therefore, local authorities were compelled to proceed with adaptations in the utmost haste as best they could and, as has been mentioned, a number of schemes involving extensive construction had to be abandoned in favour of more limited schemes which could be completed in a shorter space of time.

The scheme approved by the Ministry envisaged the use as Aid Posts of nine buildings owned by the County Council and used for clinic purposes and also of four buildings leased to the County Council for the same purpose. In most of these the use of the premises as Aid Posts involved the finding of alternative accommodation for the clinics. In addition, Aid Posts were to be established in three of the County Hospitals. Plans for the adaptation of certain parts of the County Hospitals and for the erection of cleansing units at County-owned Clinics had been submitted to the Ministry before the outbreak of war and the adaptations and new construction were completed shortly after the outbreak of hostilities.

2. *Mobile Units.*

The theory of mobile first aid units was introduced by the Ministry of Health at the beginning of 1939. Each local authority had, by the time of the commencement of the war, been instructed how many of such units it was to provide and suitable vehicles had been earmarked for requisition as soon as war commenced. The full strength of mobile units was reached in a very short space of time.

3. *Distribution of Equipment and Stores.*

All equipment and stores for the A.R.P. services and for Class I hospitals included in the E.M.S. scheme of the Ministry of Health, were provided by the Government without charge, the County Council acting as receiving and distributing agents.

The classes of equipment which have been distributed by the County Council are as follows:—

(a) *Drugs, splints, dressings etc. for aid posts and mobile units.*—These began to be received from the Government about April but the full amount of such stores and equipment had not been received by the outbreak of war and consequently had not been distributed to the local authorities. This had to be done as an emergency measure at the beginning of September: in addition, as the equipment was not complete, local authorities were instructed to make up deficiencies by local purchase.

(b) *Additional stores for E.M.S. hospitals.*—The Ministry's scheme for the provision of beds for air raid casualties envisaged:—

- (i) the use of existing hospitals (both municipal and voluntary) and in addition of all general hospitals over a certain size, including also a number of special hospitals either in whole or in part and
- (ii) the building of huts in the grounds of existing hospitals to be administered in association with the hospital itself. The extra beds in existing hospitals were provided in part by the crowding together of beds. Thus extra equipment had to be provided: such equipment included beds and bedding, ward furniture, stretchers, blankets, drugs, dressings and surgical instruments and appliances. The distribution by the Ministry of Health of much of this equipment to the County and voluntary hospitals was substantially advanced before the outbreak of war: drugs and dressings were delivered by the County Council immediately prior to the commencement of the war.

(c) *Stretchers and blankets for ambulances and stretcher parties.*—Large stocks of these had been received by the County Council before the outbreak of war and distributed to hospitals and local authorities. A small reserve stock of stretchers and blankets for ambulances, stretcher parties and hospitals is still held at Murray House.

(d) *Stocks of tetanus anti-toxin* were also received and issued to all local authorities and to the larger of the emergency hospitals. Reserve supplies are held at certain of the county hospitals from which they are issued as required.

(e) *Sandbags for the protection of municipal and voluntary hospitals included in the Emergency Hospitals Scheme.*—These had been received before the outbreak of war and were distributed to hospitals during August.

(f) *Protective equipment for hospitals—including protective clothing, gum boots, hoods, gloves, steel helmets and respirators.*—Little of this equipment had been received before war began but large stocks have been issued since then and distributed.

(g) *Equipment for stretcher parties, wardens' posts, etc.*—This was sent to local authorities by the Home Office. Reserve stocks are held at the Kingston and Redhill County Hospitals and at Ewell Park Annexe.

To deal with all the above supplies (with the exception of those referred to under paragraph (g)) a central store was set up at Botleys Park (subsequently transferred to Murray House) where consignments were received from the Government, and classified and issued to hospitals and local authorities. This store also acts as the County reserve of drugs and dressings for hospitals and equipment for aid posts, mobile units and E.M.S. hospitals.

#### 4. Ambulances and Cars for sitting cases.

The authorised establishment of these for each local authority was settled early in the year and progress was made with regard to earmaking of vehicles for requisitioning at the outbreak of war. When war broke out, these plans were put in operation and the number of full-time vehicles available quickly approximated to the authorised establishment. Some difficulty, however, was experienced with part-time vehicles and the number of these reached establishment only in a limited number of areas. Towards the end of the year, however, the Government decided that the system of requisitioning was needlessly extravagant and directed that vehicles should be purchased and adapted as ambulances and sitting-case cars. At the same time the opportunity was taken to revise the authorised establishments. The work of purchasing vehicles was actively proceeding at the end of the year.

The following table shows the number of aid posts, mobile units, ambulances, cars for sitting cases and stretcher parties in each local authority.

Local Authority.	First Aid Posts.	Mobile Units.	* Ambulances.	Cars for Sitting Cases.	Stretcher Parties.
Bagshot R.D.	—	1	5	3	2
Banstead U.D.	1	3	7	4	18
Barnes M.B.	2	2	11	8	28
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	1	1	8	6	20
Carshalton U.D.	4	2	14	10	38
Caterham and Warlingham U.D.	1	4	13	9	7
Chertsey U.D.	2	1	8	5	7
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	2	3	12	8	34
Dorking U.D.	1	1	8	5	5
Dorking and Horley R.D.	1	1	9	6	5
Egham U.D.	1	1	7	5	8
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	3	2	12	8	34
Esher U.D.	3	2	10	6	26
Farnham U.D.	2	2	10	7	7
Frimley and Camberley U.D.	1	2	8	5	5
Godalming M.B.	1	—	6	4	3
Godstone R.D.	—	3	10	7	7
Guildford M.B.	3	2	19	13	9
Guildford R.D.	1	1	17	11	7
Hambledon R.D.	—	2	8	5	6
Haslemere U.D.	—	2	4	3	2
Kingston M.B.	2	4	10	6	26
Leatherhead U.D.	2	2	11	7	7
Malden and Coombe M.B.	2	2	9	6	24
Merton and Morden U.D.	2	2	15	10	42
Mitcham M.B.	4	2	16	10	42
Reigate M.B.	2	2	18	12	10
Richmond M.B.	3	3	10	6	26
Surbiton M.B.	2	2	11	8	30
Sutton and Cheam M.B.	3	3	18	12	48
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	2	1	14	9	8
Wimbledon M.B.	3	2	15	10	40
Woking U.D.	2	3	20	13	9

\* In Metropolitan Police District all ambulances are full time; in ex-Metropolitan Police District one-third are full time.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (a) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Under the provisions of the above Act, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1939, the following became Food and Drugs Authorities :—

The Borough Councils of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Guildford, Kingston-on-Thames, Malden & Coombe, Miteham, Surbiton, Sutton & Cheam, Reigate and Wimbledon, and the Urban District Councils of Carshalton, Coulsdon & Purley, Esher and Merton & Morden.

## (b) SAMPLING.

The number and kind of samples analysed during the year 1939 under this Act are shown in the following table :—

Articles.	Number of samples analysed.	Number genuine.	Number adulterated.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk ... ...	1,707	1,545	162	13	11
Cream ... ...	19	16	3	—	—
Butter ... ...	42	42	—	—	—
Margarine ... ...	9	9	—	—	—
Cheese ... ...	10	5	5	—	—
Meat ... ...	12	12	—	—	—
Coffee ... ...	9	9	—	—	—
Flour ... ...	2	2	—	—	—
Sugar ... ...	9	7	2	—	—
Confectionery and Jam	32	27	5	1	1
Sausages ... ...	24	20	4	—	—
Lard ... ...	7	6	1	—	—
Spirits ... ...	16	15	1	—	—
Beer ... ...	63	56	7	—	—
Drugs ... ...	37	32	5	—	—
Tea ... ...	8	8	—	—	—
Cocoa ... ...	2	2	—	—	—
Other Articles ...	124	100	24	6	3
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>2,132</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>

## HOUSING.

The number of houses erected in all the sanitary districts in the County during 1939 was 8,636 : the number in course of erection at the end of the year was 1,948. The number of inhabited houses on the rate books at 31st December, 1939, was 336,439.

